

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5268 號八十六百二千五第

日金月八年戊申治同

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1874.

一月一號 號五月十英 港香

PRICE \$21 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 2, GOLDEN STAR, Siam, 120, C. Lango, Bangkok 5th September, Wood. —CHINESE. October 3, DANUBE, Brit. str., 561, Changhi, Bangkok 29th September, General —TACK-MEE & CO. October 3, ANTOVON, British steamer, 1,601, R. S. CROMPTON, Shanghai 26th Sept., and Foochow 10th, 1st, Tea and General —BUTTERFLY & SWINE. October 3, CHINA, British steamer, 978, T. B. GARDNER, Calcutta 17th September, Penang 24th, and Singapore 27th, Opium and General —D. SASSON, Sons & Co. October 3, ASA, Danish steamer, 880, H. P. MOLSEN, Tukoo 1st October, General —AN YON. October 4, NINHO, British steamer, 761, J. M. RAYNER, Shanghai 20th September, General —SIEGMUND & CO. October 4, TIFALIS, British steamer, 513, Matthew Young, Calcutta 17th September, Penang 24th, and Singapore 27th, General —JARDINE, MARRISON & CO. October 4, DOUGLAS, British steamer, 860, E. Burne, Foochow 25th September, Amoy 2nd October, and Swatow 3rd, General —D. LARSEN & CO. October 4, JACOBIS, German bark, 927, F. Holzhauer, Saigon 24th Sept., Rice —W. M. POSTAU & CO.

Departures.

October 3, CIVILIA, for Newchwang. October 3, AMAZONE, bark for Siam. October 3, KWANTUNG, str., for East Coast. October 3, CELESTIAL, str., for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE, October 3rd, Kunming, str., for East Coast. Celestial, str., for Saigon. Omega, for New York.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per Danube, str., from Bangkok — 1 European, and 88 Chinese.
Per Golden Star, from Bangkok — 10 Chinese.
Per Antenor, str., from Shanghai — For Hong Kong — 1 Child. For London — 1 Mr. Quay, Mr. Cox, and 2 children. Messrs. W. B. Forster, and A. R. King. For China, str., from Calcutta, &c. — Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. G. Sinclair Mackay, Mrs. G. W. Stephen, Messrs. T. Apar, C. Banister, Penka, Gabriel, Benjamin, D. Kissendos, and Koo Bin Oeong, and 230 Chinese deck.
Per Asia, str., from Taku — Messrs. Wilson, and At-yon, and 2 Chinese.
Per Ningpo, str., from Amoy — Mr. Anthony, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Stepan, 4 Europeans, and 22 Chinese.
Per Douglas, str., from East Coast — Mrs. Fairhurst, Morewood, and Rev. Swan-son, and 260 Chinese deck.
Per Asia, str., from Calcutta, &c. — Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. Mercer, 2 European deck and 230 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Amazon, str., for Saigon, &c. — For Saigon — Lieut. Godin and Loissillon, Mr. F. Barreto, 15 marines, and 6 Chinese. For Singapore — Ensign M. S. da Silva, and 3 Chinese. For Gallo — Mr. T. Watson. For Marseilles — Mrs. Townley, Mrs. Fosford, Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, and 3 children. Madam, Mrs. Messrs. Fawcett, and Rev. H. Bulmer. Major Carpenter and child. Gordon, Chatham, Garvan, River, E. Schuyler, W. W. Mundy, Seris, and 7 marines.

Reports.

The German bark Jacobine, reports left Saigon on 29th September, had bad light S.W. winds in the fore part, and S.E. winds in the latter part of the voyage.

The British steamship *Thales* reports left Calcutta on 29th September, to have had light S.W. winds in the fore part, and S.E. winds in the latter part of the voyage.

The British steamship *Antenor* reports left Shanghai on 23rd September, arrived at Foochow on 24th, had light winds and fine weather, and left again on the 24th. Left Singapore on 27th September, experienced light S.W. winds and rain squalls within the vicinity of the Equator, from the 28th to the 30th, light winds from the N.E. and East, with fine clear weather and smooth sea.

The British steamship *Antenor* reports left Shanghai on 29th September, arrived at Foochow on 23rd September, had light winds and fine weather during the passage. Dated on 4th October, by very dirty weather. Arrived on 4th October, str. S.W. winds and heavy rain with wet dirty weather, the latter part light winds and fine weather, and arrived at Hong Kong on October 3rd at 7.45 p.m.

The Danish steamship *Asia* reports arrived at Taku on the 29th September, and anchored in the Roads, in consequence of threatening weather. At 6 a.m. the barometer fell to 28.25, and falling rapidly, and put to sea with moderate North-easterly winds and steamed to the Westward. The barometer fell rapidly to 28.38, and the wind increased. At 4 p.m. barometer 28.14, and a heavy gale from the Northward blowing, and at 6 p.m. veered to the Westward and a high sea arose. At 8 p.m. barometer rose to 28.70, but the gale was then at the maximum, and the barometer fell again to 28.54, and the gale increased, reaching, half past 8 p.m. to the Southward. At 4.45 a.m. on the 30th barometer 29.60, and wind moderate. At 8 a.m. barometer 29.82, and indications of fine weather began to make their appearance. At 10 a.m. the barometer 29.70, and the gale was then at the maximum, and the barometer fell again to 28.54, and the gale increased, reaching, half past 8 p.m. to the Southward. 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THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR 1874.

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THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is now on sale. It is a well-compiled print of the Daily Press Office, and is the best and most authentic source, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

OROGRAPH.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PORT;

also of

THE VARIOUS PORTS & FLAGS
(Described entirely for this Work.)MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA.

ALSO, THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—
HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, will make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A letter from "Fair Play" in reply to "Almanac Pattern No. 2," shall find a place in to-morrow's paper.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 5TH, 1874.

In consequence of the injury which has been inflicted by the late typhoon, a large vote will be required for the purpose of repairing the Praya Wall; and it will undoubtedly be only wise that the question of the most suitable form to do so should be thoroughly considered. Experience has amply proved that the stone structure at present existing—or rather which existed lately, for it is now almost in ruins—is not suitable for the place. Making ample allowance for the fact that the typhoon which has just passed over us was more severe than that which has now to be repaired, the cost of which has now to be repaired. Under these circumstances it is, of course, to be expected a large amount of money in putting back the old stones of the Praya into positions from which they will be displaced by the next typhoon. It was suggested by the Hon. Mr. KESWICK, when the vote for repairs after the last typhoon was passed in a somewhat irregular way—that before there had been any opportunity for the discussion of the manner in which the repairs should be made—that probably an investigation of the matter would show that the principle of the Praya was wrong, and that consequently half-measures would be useless. The event seems fully to justify this prudent view, and the Colony has certainly had very little advantage for the money which was at that time so hastily expended by the Government.

The same state of affairs which then existed has now overtaken us, but in a more severe form, and there are therefore greater reasons now than were then for very carefully considering what steps should be adopted.

The plain fact, which has hitherto been ignored, seems to be that a mistake has been made in building a Praya at all, and that utility has been greatly sacrificed to appearance in doing so. What is wanted here is something similar to the sea wall in Wick Harbour which stands the full force of storms quite as robust as anything which is so sheltered a place as Hongkong results even from a typhoon. The plan of these works—which in fact upon which the Plymouth breakwater is made—is simply that of a well-built sloping plane at an angle of say about thirty degrees—which has the effect of presenting a perfectly solid front to the waves and of receiving the shock from them with, of course, much diminished force. The Praya at right angles to the sea presents the full opposition to the waves, and it is not surprising that it should give. A correspondent, whose letter we publish further on, notices the curious fact that where the Praya was put across, it has not been injured. This shows the power of resistance in such a surface, and there would seem to be no question if there were a sloping wall made down from the Praya to the sea of stone and concrete, descending so as to lie at an angle of about 30 degrees with the plane of the horizon, the work would stand well against the waves, and would form an efficient protection to the houses as the Praya. The waves which got over it would only come with greatly diminished force, and probably a strong parapet would keep them out altogether. This scheme has been suggested to us by some who are practically conversant with such matters, and we trust that before anything is done as to "repairing the Praya" the Surveyor-General will be consulted as to whether some such a scheme for permanently meeting the evils of typhoons could not be adopted.

We are requested to call attention to the fact that the sale of the Santanum at the City will take place on Wednesday next, at 4 p.m.

The meeting held at the Club, Lieutenant yesterday, to form a fund for the sufferers by the typhoon and fire at Macao, was numerously attended, and a Committee having been appointed, the following resolutions were put and carried:—"That a subscription list be opened at once for the relief of the sufferers." "That the sum of £1,000 be raised, and the amount to be solicited also from the foreign community." "That Mr. Silvera and Mr. Carneiro, of Shanghai, be requested to forward the sum to the Macao Committee." "That a sub-committee be appointed at Macao, to distribute the relief." The subscription list was then opened and the sum of £1,000 was obtained from those present. We hear that the Portuguese Dramatic Amateurs intend to add to the fund the proceeds of a series of performances they

are to give; but in the day of adversity to consider. We have had our times of prosperity in Hongkong, which we have rejoiced, and it is full confidence in the abiding character of our possessions, have launched boldly forth into one enterprise after another. Our revenue has rapidly increased and our expenditure has not lagged far behind. Our gao and police have been of gradual and progressive development year after year, until they now absorb something approaching to one half of the whole income of the Colony.

"Fines are now, however, changed, and notwithstanding what has been lately said by a quondam high authority about the prosperity of this place, a day of adversity has arrived; and, in accordance with the above authoritative injunction, it becomes our duty to consider whether the principles on which the most important branch of the public service of this Colony are directed are sound. We next, unhesitatingly say they are not.

In selecting the present moment when the public mind is somewhat strongly biased against the head of the department, it may be thought that we are, as it were, acting in an ungenerous way. This feeling, should it exist in the mind of anyone, we would sincerely deplore. We believe that Mr. DANE is an honorable and gentlemanly man, but we do not and we never did suppose him to be the man for his place. During the incumbency of Captain Superintendent QUIN there was just the initiation of that most fatal idea, to witness his first performance and a very pleasant and amusing evening was afforded. The Professor did not, on this first occasion, display any of his more serious features. Not only was he out for instances, but turned his back on us, and was evidently not quite at his ease. The audience, however, were not quite so satisfied, the last part of the evening being given in a low voice and badly interpreted, the word purser was probably taken as passenger. At the representations of the Press were present, they would doubtless rectify the error.

PROFESSOR VANKE'S MAGIC
ENTERTAINMENT.

The Professor had a full house on Saturday, to witness his first performance and a very pleasant and amusing evening was afforded. The Professor did not, on this first occasion, display any of his more serious features. Not only was he out for instances, but turned his back on us, and was evidently not quite so satisfied, the last part of the evening being given in a low voice and badly interpreted, the word purser was probably taken as passenger. At the representations of the Press were present, they would doubtless rectify the error.

SELECTING THE PRAYA.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

"We are going along the Praya to have an idea out into my head that it might be turned into a port, and the Government have not

already observed the same and are likely to do it, when they are about repairing the said wall."

Any part of the Praya wall may be considered up to the present time to have been nothing better than a series of experiments to find something strong enough to withstand the violence of the sea during a typhoon, and as far as the Praya wall is concerned, we have not strength; we have had since this was a Colony, the trials of the Surveyor-General and the Finance of the Colony is solved. Opposite the entrance to the Central Market or near there, the Praya is paved right across for a short distance, and I see the waves have been turned into a port, and the following day, before the Cantonese troops arrived, rumours gave them a terrible character; but we have been agreeably disappointed by finding that so far their behaviour and conduct have been particularly quiet. They are going to the Flying Tiger regiment. Both the Northern and the Southern troops are marching off to-day, the former island, the latter to Taiwan.

I have no information to give concerning the relations between Chinese and Japanese. Although the Imperial Commissioner SHIN was originally appointed with the intention that he should have the supreme direction of everything connected with the Japanese, expedition in Formosa, yet the visit of a Japanese Ambassador to Peking has naturally transferred the discussion of the most important questions; and the Imperial Commissioner has merely become the Civil and Military Governor of the island, though still possessing very high powers, and being responsible only to the Imperial Government at Peking. It is to the North therefore that you must look for the news of peace or war, or the commencement of hostilities, or the withdrawal of the Japanese.

I do not hear of any movements or changes at the Japanese camp.

I send the above suggestion, as no doubt official and unusual circumstances are thinking on the present destruction of our sea front, and perhaps how it should be repaired.

Yours truly,
PERAMBULATOR.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1874.

MACAO.

From our own Correspondent.

TAIWAN.

MASSACRE OF CHINESE IN FORMOSA.

EXTRACTS.

ARION.
Arion, whose music did
taught the fish to swim to roll,
Like forest fire, and sing,
Olympian suffusing.
Had carried his divine lone
From Corinth to the water shore
Beneath Greece's bright angelic be,
Beneath Italy's.
Then weighed with his glorious name
And tags of gold, aboard he came
Mid harsh sailing seas.
To Corinthus sound again,
The sailors eyed the tags and said,
"The gold is bright, the name is noble,
And who shall track the wave
That opens for his grave?"
With briny arms and cruel eyes
They press around him when he lies
To sleep beneath the sky.
The last of Music's sons.
He waked and saw this well-fed Death,
Breaking the dream that filled his breath
With inspiration strong
Or yet enchanted song.
"Take, take my gold and let me live!"
He prayed, and the bright eyes shone
Their last with woe.
Holding him亲ship still
To rob the living they
One death or other must choose,
Either the watery pall
Or the pale shroud.
"My solemn robes let me don,
Give me high space to stand upon,
That dying I may roar
A song fitting before
I please them well to grant me my prey,
To hear the last of me.
With whom who paid their gold
For whom a post cold.
In flowing tears, his eyes glow
With inward fire, he strewed the paws
And his pale feet stood,
The crimson drops between
The Welsh man all shrouded,
And found this singer might be dead
Against their dauntless power,
After his lyric hour.
But he, in theory of art,
Fathers of all the wrong,
With full soul toll
Forced forth his mighty soul,
Poured forth the strain his dream had taught,
A note with lofty passion fraught,
Sang on the banks of the Rhine,
The path of Marathon.
The last low notes trembled then
As with mutual stare,
They said, with mutual stare,
Some god was present there.
But to a lesson on the shore,
Ready, not taking, "It is well!"
Like a pierced eagle fell.
G. Eliot. *No. 1. Poem.*

WORDSWORTH'S SCOTCH TOURE.
To Dorothy Wordsworth and Coleridge this was the first time they had sat foot on Scottish ground. Wordsworth himself seems to have crossed the border two years before this, though of that journey there is no record remaining. As they set forth from Keswick on that August morning one can well believe that in her dress she thought more of use than of ornament. These three, mounted on their outlandish friar car with a horse, now gibbing and barking over a bank, now reduced to a walk, with one of the poets leading him by the head, must have cut but a sorry figure, and watched many a smile and gibe in passersby. As they wound their way up Nithdale, one can well imagine how some Border lord or laird, or driving past in smart equipage, would look on their aspect, taking them for what Burns calls a "Whin gaun'g bodies," or for a set of "Domine Sampsons" from "other side the Border, or for some offshoot of the "Auld Licht" Seadens' Poot. Coleridge, ill at ease, and in the doldrums all the way, stretched asleep on the car cushions, while the other two were admiring the scenery, could not have added to their hilarity. And it must have been a relief to Wordsworth and his sister, though the journey hints it not, when he left them at Loch Lomond. But however grotesque their appearance may have been, they bore within them that which made their journey rich in delight to themselves, not to say to others.—*Principal Sharp's Preface to Miss Wordsworth's Journal.*

TOMMY WORMALD.

Among the modern surgeons to be noticed are Sir William Lawrence, Bart., Mr. Skey, C.B., who was famous for recommending stimulants and denouncing boat-racing, and other too violent sports; and Thomas Wormald, who died lately. Skey and Wormald were favourite pupils of Abernethy, and imitators of their great master's jocular manner and pungent speech. Tommy Wormald, or "Old Tommy," as the students called him, was Abernethy over again in style, speech, appearance, humour. "Done for," was one of his pitiful written reports on a "bad life" to an insurance company, whose directors insisted that he should write his report instead of giving them verbally. He once astounded an apothecary, who was about to put him and certain physicians off with a single guinea fee, as a consultation on a rich man's case, by saying, "A guinea is a lean fee, and the patient is a fat patient. I always have fat fees from fat patients. Pay me two guineas, sir, instantly. Pay Dr. Jefferson two guineas, instantly, sir. Pay both the physicians and me two guineas each, instantly. Our patients are a fat patient." Some years since, rich people of a mean sort would drive down to St. Bartholomew's, and get gratuitous advice, as out-patients. Tommy was determined to stop this abuse, and he did it by a series of outrageous assaults on the self-love of the offenders. Noticing a lady, dressed in silk, who had driven up to the hospital in a brougham, Tommy rated his rich, thunderous, sarcastic voice, and to the inexpressible glee of a roomful of young students, addressed the lady thus: "Madam, this charity is for the poor, deaute, miserabile invalids of London. So you are a miserable invalid in a silk dress—a desolute invalid, in a rich silk dress—a poor invalid, in a dress that a duchess might wear. Madam, I refuse to pay attention to miserable desolute invalids, who wear rich silk dress. You had better order your carriage, madame. The lady did not come again.—*Cased's Old and New London.*

ADMIRABLE ORICHTON, SCHOLAR, SWORSMAN, AND MUSICIAN.

A STORY OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.
Born in Scotland in 1561; Master of Arts at fourteen years of age; in his thirty-first year holding a solemn deposition before the University of Padua, and for six hours arguing with the greatest professors in Europe, a year after, at Mantua, meeting in single fight the Count of Castiglione, surmounted the Bully of Italy, and stretching him dead upon the field. As skilled in music too as he was wise in the ancient love of bookish knowledge or learned in the quarto and tierce of the fencing school.

When then could the great Duke of Mantua find a better preceptor to his son and heir, Vincenzo Gonzaga, than the man known far and wide as the Admirable Orichton?

A short six months had Orichton taught the heir of Mantua's Duke when the carnival time arrived.

Master and pupil had not learned to love each other, for there was not a single thought in common between Orichton, soul of honour

and heart of gold, and the pars-profound lord, born to power, but mean at heart.

Right gladly would the Scot have quitted Mantua, but that for a year he had given his word to abide in the service of the Duke. Then, too, there was another tie that bound the blue-eyed Scot to the sunny Italian city.

Wandering one day in a narrow street that led from the grand square of the city, a girl's voice, sweet as the notes of the lute, warbled a simple love-song, fell upon his ears. Thorough musician as he was, the young Scot was impressed at once by the capacity of the evidently uncultured voice.

"Sweet as the mermaid a song!" he murmured, as he haltered spellbound and listened to the wild, fresh notes.

And then, as the last lingering cadence floated upon the air, Crichton raised his eyes to the casement above him, and through the lattice saw a face as fair as the gold sun was sweet. A blue-eyed girl, with red-gold hair, the very Madonna of the painter, typified the rarest of Italian beauty that one might search for many weeks from the mountains of the north to the sands of the south and yet not find a maid blessed with the face that the artist's pencil had given to the Virgin Mother.

"No dream, but a saint from heaven!" Crichton cried, aloud.

The maiden heard the words, looked down in surprise, blushed when she saw the enraptured cavalier gazing so fixedly upon her, then cast down her sewing and fled.

The disappearance of the beautiful girl woke Crichton—rudely from his dream of bliss. Long he waited, but the maiden appeared not again at the lattice. The Scot returned to the palace, but that night, when the moon came out clear and full, with his guitar the Scot stood beneath the window, and many a soft love-note crooned on the air, with skillful fingers, he touched the magic strings.

What maiden loving music could resist the desire to listen when Admirable Crichton's fingers swept the strings of the light guitar?

Night after night he came and played beneath the window, and by day his walk ever through the little street. Like a shadow he hovered about the footsteps of the maiden when she sought the church at early mass or hastened to vespers in the twilight dim. No mortal maid could resist such earnest and respectful devotion, coming, too, from a cavalier whose worth acknowledged no superior in all Mantua.

And so one night, when Crichton, as was his wont, hymned the praises of the unknown fair to the rising moon, the lattice window opened and the maiden in song answered.

The darkness of the night veiled the blushes which mantled on her cheeks as she listened to Crichton's tale, and softly made answer that to poor lover had she pledged her heart.

The maid's name was Catherine Braganza. Her father, a soldier of fortune, had perished on the field of battle, and now

lived a goldsmith of Mantua, provided for her. The goldsmith was absent in Venice, and the maiden waited his return.

After this night no more did the notes of Crichton's guitar rise on the air beneath the window of the Madonna maid. The notes of music were not needed now to translate the vows of love, but the gallant below the casement, and the maiden, looking through the lattice, held long and sweet converse together.

The last night of the carnival came, Crichton, detained by his duties at the palace, was late in seeking his lover. The cathedral bells had told the hour of ten when Crichton turned from the grand square into the little street. He hastened to his accustomed post beneath the lattice window, but, to his astonishment, Catherine was not at the casement in anxious expectation.

A dim foreboding of evil filled the heart of Crichton. He had come direct from the palace, guitar in hand, only wrapping a man's around him.

With anxious and trembling fingers he struck the strings of the instrument. Almost at the first note the lattice opened and Catherine appeared. Even in the dim light, for the casement was in the shadow, although the room shone bright, Crichton could see that the face of his love was pale, and that tears were in her eyes.

"Oh, the Virgin be praised that you are here and safe!" the maiden murmured, as she leaned from the lattice and extended both of her white arms toward her lover.

Crichton was astonished at the fervent exclamation.

"I have been detained at the palace," he said. "I feared you would chafe at my long delay."

"It is more than that that excites my fears," she replied. "I expected you at least two hours ago, and sat here with the casement open. A band of maskers came laughing through the street from the grand square, and halted here, beneath the window, and I hastily retired, not wishing to attract their observation; judge then of my horror when a ladder was raised against the window, and a young cavalier entered. I would have shrieked in affright, but terror bound my tongue. The man addressed me in terms of cordial compliment; said that I had ensnared his wife, and prayed me to believe that he to go. Unheeding my words, he told me that he was one of the greatest lords in Mantua, and asked me if I preferred a renegade Scot to a native-born Italian. What more he would have said, I know not, but at that moment one of his followers in the street cried out that there was an armed body of men approaching down the square. The gallant at once retreated; but as he descended from the window, he exclaimed: 'Tell this Admirable Crichton that despite his skill, an Italian blade may yet find a scabbard in his Scotch body.' Then they departed, and I saw no more of them."

"It was not, dear love," Crichton said, "soothsayer. Some of the wild gallants of the city have tracked my footsteps hither, the boldest of them will think twice ere they brave me openly."

Hardly had the words left his lips when a slight scream came from the girl. She started, and, swords gleaming in their hands, came from the grand square, and advanced rapidly towards Crichton.

Their intention was far too plain to be misinterpreted.

"It was not," Crichton cried, addressing the maid; "see me play these bravos!"

The guitar he cast to the ground, and the weapon he plucked from its scabbard. With his back against the wall, he awaited the assault, his mantle wrapped around his left arm.

Three straight thrusts he parried with a single sweep of his keen blade, and three desperate clashes fell harmless upon the clashing steel. Then, with the finish of the duel, the blade, the foremost, sank went down, his hilt against the wall, he awaited the assault, his mantle wrapped around his left arm.

From this time, until further notice, a sum of twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

Douglas LaFaire & Co., Agents, 1192 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Underwritten with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of Twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary, 3m 1202 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

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JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Managers, 4m 1202 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

CHINA AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, and the remaining third in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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